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CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1851,

CONGRESSIONAL REMARKS OF MR. CASS

On the Resolution of Mr. Seward, of welcome to Kossuth; delivered in the Senate, Thursday, Decembe

Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment of senator from Georgia, [Mr. BERRIEN,] not because fellow-sufferers of the illustrious Hungarian leader not worthy of respect and commiseration everywhere simply because he comes here as the representative

For myself, I shall adhere to the purpose we have in view.

Mr. President, I intended to say something upon this subject, and I may as well say it now upon the question before the Senate. This discussion has taken a very wide range—a very discursive range. I shall not follow it in its ramifications, but there are some observations which I wish briefly to offer to the Senate.

Now, with respect to the invitation from Congress to Kossuth, I am not going to enter into any critical analysis of it; I am not going to enter into any philological examination of its words. It is idle to say that we invited him as an ordinary emigrant, to come here to enter his one hundred and sixty acres of land and take up his residence in the forest.

ris one hundred and sixty acres of land and take up his esidence in the forest.

To be sure, the word "emigrants" is used in the original resolution, but our attention was fixed upon the leader and his patriotic band, not because we sought them for the usual purposes of emigration, but because he had been an apostle and had become a martyr of liberty, and we desired to honor the cause and to honor the man; and we were truly anxious to rescue all these interesting sufferers from the evils of captivity, and the still greater sylls impending over them, should Mohamfinedan hospitality be compelled to yield to Christian menaces. We invited the great leader of a great revolution to come among as; one who had performed a noble part in the history of its country—in the history, indeed, of the human race. It was an imposing procedure on our part. It was, and was intended to be, a testimonial from the Congress of the United States to a great man and a holy cause. Why, t went forth to the world as a homage from a great re-

sale when the progress a name of the composition of

revolution, and are compelled to seek safety by flight. There unfortunate man are received and protected by every government under Heaven, except where excluded by the joint stipulations of some of those iron-hearted rulers whose vengeance nothing but human blood will satisfy, and who desire to cut off all means of escape from homeless, houseless patriots. The moment a revolution is put down, those who have taken part in it flee elsewhere, if they can, for protection. In Europe they find refuge in France and England. There are at this moment some half a dozen wandering pretenders, whom revolutionary events have expelled or withheld from thrones, and who are roaming through Europe protected by its various governments. England at one time afforded an asylum to the refugees of two, if not of three, revolutions. I am not agree that the representative of the Bourbon family was a three when Louis Philippe was overthrown, but Louis Philippe himself and those who led to the revolution that dethroned him and were the victims of another struggle found themselves in England at the same time, quietly enjoying the protection of her laws. Who ever complained that a place of refuge was thus found for the unfortunate? And yet, what is the importance of a small band of exiles upon a distant continent to life real presence and protection of him who claims, by the grace of God, the government of a country? If the former is justly offensive, I should like to know what the latter is? If this poor privilege of escape were taken away, you would shut up within a condemned district every man under the ban of his rulers, and you would make each of the despotic countries of Europe one vast slaughter-house; and, still more, you would destroy the very germs of liberty throughout a vast portion of the world. But, still further, the government of a france, and to a large amount, for exiles who have taken refuge there. It is a well-known fact that the banished pretenders to several of the European thrones have taken refuge there. It is a well

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which a salbutary effect. It cannot be wholly shat believe the control and of attachment to the Austrian empire; that they avowed their determination ont to be separated from their common country saked but little afters, and that they avowed their determination to the beaparted from their common country and of attachment to find their common country and the second of their common country and their control of th

Even if I had the right, I have no disposition, to lay down the course which the great interests of humanity may require the then established governments of the people to adopt. How far they will maintain by protest or let to adopt. How far they will maintain by actual ferce, the inviolability of the law of nations, or what other intervention they may find it expedient to adopt, I would leave our successors unshackled by any declaration upon this grave subject, and I consider it unwise to prejudge either the circumstances or the course which they may then impose upon us.

An auditor listening to the progress of this discussion might naturally suppose that our proceedings would be followed by vials of wrath to be poured out by Europe upon our unfortunate country, to which the plagues of Egypt were but a gentle shower, compared to the tornado of the tropics. These observations have relation to the resolution of the senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foorz.,] yand I have endeavored to show that its adoption would give no just cause of offence to any government whatever. But they apply with still more force to the resolution of the senator from New York, (Mr. Sawana), which simply says to the Hungarian patriot, you are welcome to our country. And is it possible that one member of this body can be found who sees anything offensive in this expression of regard, or anticipates the slightest danger from the procedure? If there is, let him console himself. Would that we were as secure against all other evils, as we should be against the wrath of European sovereigns for this act of hospitality; if we were, our government would endure uil all human governments shall have fulfilled their functions and disappeared.

I prefer the original resolution of the senator from Mis-

OF ILLINOIS, In the Resolution of Mr. Seward, of welcome suth; delivered in the Senate, Thursday, Dece 1851.

[REVISED BY HIMSELY.]

to make the late established governments of the perior board frow far they will maintain by productive for the programment of the perior of the programment of the pr

be it. Let him follow his own course, and seek his own consety.

This proposed amendment is a sort of appeal to the good will of these monarchs, saying, in substance. Take no offence, for we mean none. The resolution does not pledge us to do you any injury, and we mean to let Hungarian affairs take care of themselves. Well, sir, it appears to me that all this is uncalled for, undignified, and unworthy of the representatives of the sovereign States of this Union. It shall never receive my assent.

The old-well known spectre of precedents has been revived. I hope that the two honorable senators who have opposed our action on this account will see in the precedent of General Washington the true principles of this case. I would ask the sanator from Georgia if the time has not arrived when we may set precedents for those who ner to follow us, as they have been set by those who preceded us? The second secon

sympathy, much less my aid, even against Russia. I wish no alliance with monarchs. No republican movement will ever succeed so long as the people put their trust in princes. The fatal error committed in flatly, in Germany, in France, wherever the experiment was tried, consisted in placing a prince at the head of the popular movement. The princes ail sympathized with the dynasties from which they were descended, and seized the first opportunity to produce a reaction, and to betray the people into the hands of their oppressors.

There is reason to believe that much of this was accomplished through British diplomacy and intrigue. What more natural? The power of the British government is in the hands of their oppressors.

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There is reason to believe that much of this was accomplished through British diplomacy and the nothing the hands of the principal and the oath presented by the constitution having been administered to Mr. Jones, he took his seat in the Senate of the maintains her existing government, and preserves her present policy. I repeat, I desire no alliance with England to be used in the constitution of a tomb or monument to the receipt of the was referred to the Committee of the theorem the principa

freedom every act of courtesy and evidence of syn thy is doubtless true; for they would take his life, freedom every act of courtesy and evidence of sympathy is doubtless true; for they would take his life, and consign his name to infamy, for the very deeds which endear him to every American heart, and make him the representative of the liberal movement in the Old World. We love and honor him for the same reason that they hate and fear him. Hence we cannot regulate our action by their wishes. We should not act in abject obedience to the wishes of other nations, whose institutions are different from ours, nor in fear of their resentment. We should act in fear of God, performing our duty to ourselves and to mankind, and leave the world to form its own opinion. I desire to extend this welcome to Governor Kossuth, because he is the recognised representative of the popular movement in Europe. The resolution does not commit us to anything in the future. It is no sufficient objection that Governor Kossuth may ask more for his country than we deem it consistent with the interests and honor of our country to grant. I repeat, we will judge of that question when it arises. I will not encourage the despots of Europe by our refusal in advance, nor will I mislead him by inciting hopes which may not be realized. Let us do our duly now, and reserve the right to do whatever American interests and honor and duty may require in the future.

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marble to be used in the construction of a tomb or monument for the reception of the mortal remains of the members of that society may be imported free of duty; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. D. also presented the petition of Joseph A. Barelli, praying that the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized to issue a register to the brig Ada, late the British brig Josephine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. D. also presented the petition of Jehiel Brooks, praying authority to sue the United States for damages sustained by him in defending his title to certain land against a suit brought against him by the United States under false representations; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RHETT presented the memorial of George Hervey, agent for the owners and consignees of the English ship James Mitchell, praying the payment of a sum of money due under an act of Congress, and retained in the treasury of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GWIN presented the petition and papers relating to the case of Mrs. U. E. Cobb, asking for a pension on account of the services of her husband, who served on Lake Erie, and afterwards on privaters: "Paul Jones" and "Tearer," and subsequently in the United States navy as gunner, being wounded twice in the service; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BRADBURY presented the petition of Mrs. Nancy Wright, widow of James Wright, late an officer in the revenue service, asking for a pension on account of the services of her husband; which was referred, together with the papers on the files of the Senate relating to the same subject, to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FELCH presented the preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Michigan, relative to the coffering twich were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. also presented the preamble and resolutions of the same subject, to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be pri

which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. also presented the preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Michigan, relative to moneys advanced by that State in behalf of the United States, and also the amount paid by that State for expenses incurred, while a Territory, in maintaining its boundary; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

terred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I have received, and been requested to present to the Senate, the petition of B. Franklin Palmer, and several others, inventors and exhibiters of articles at the late Industrial Exhibition in London. They say that, while every other nation in the world represented at that exhibition was provided by its government with means for meeting the expenditures necessarily incurred in the transportation and display of its goods, the United States alone have made none; and they therefore pray that a sufficient appropriation be made to the Executive Committee of the London Industrial Exhibition at Washington to relieve those who have borne these necessary expenses. I wish, sir, that this communication may be referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, and that they would give the subject due consideration.

The petition was so referred.

the Patent Omec, and that they would be consideration.

The petition was so referred.

Mr. FOOTE presented the petition of Mary Walker, widow of George W. Walker, late paymaster of the marine corps, praying to be allowed the travelling expenses of her late husband in the settlement of his accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. presented the petition of William M. Lapsley, receiver of public moneys at Cahawba, Alabama, praying compensation for services in making entries of land under boanty land warrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of William Butler, praying to be allowed a pension on account of injuries received in the naval service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

rensions.

Mr. MALLORY presented the memorial of John W. Simonton and others, owners of the island of Key West, in Florida, praying indemnity in consequence of its occupancy by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GEYER presented the memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying a grant of land for the construction of the Lexington and Davies county railroad; also a memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying a grant of so acres of land to every free white citizen, being the head of a family, and not a land owner; also a memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying that an island in the Missouri river, opposite the town of Weston, may be granted for the improvement of the harbor and landing of that town; also a memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying a grant of land for the construction of a

that town; also a memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying a grant of land for the construction of a plank road from Tully, in that State, to Bloomfield, in lowa; also a memorial of the legislature of Missouri, praying a grant of land for the construction of the Northern Missouri railroad; which were all referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRODHEAD Mr. President, I am requested to present the petition of Samuel C. Morton and 23 other citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to provide for the construction of piers and harbors in the Delaware river and bay. The importance, if not the absolute necessity, of the appropriation asked for may appear from the fact, that from the breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay to the city of Philadelphia—a distance of ninety milesthere is not a single safe harbor where vessels can take shelter during storms, or where the navigation is obstructed by floating ice. The arrivals at Philadelphia in the year 1850 amounted to 27,555 vessels; and the dutien paid to the United States by that city from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 1st of January, 1851, exceed fifty-nine millions of dollars. In view of these facts, I ask the early and serious attention of the Committee on Commerce to this subject, and move the reference of this petition to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

merce to this subject, and move the reference of this petition to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. B. also presented the memorial of Julianna Watta
and others, heirs-at-law of General Henry Miller, praying compensation for the services of their deceased ancestor during the war of the revolution; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. B. also submitted an additional document in relation to the claim of Thomas Flanagan; which, with his
petition on the files of the Senate, was referred to the
Committee on Pensions.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. MASON asked that the memorials and papers, on the files of the Senate, relating to the claims of Roddy. Carter, and Jennings be referred to the Committee of Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. M. also asked that the petition of Asenath M. Elliott, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

Mr. BRADBURY asked that the memorial of Walter Colton, on the files of the Senate, on which there was a favorable report at the last session, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT asked that the petition and papers of Mary Ann Hart be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to.

was agreed to.

Mr. FELCH asked that the memorial of Ezra Williams, on which there was a favorable report at the last session, he withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the Committee of Claims; which was agreed

referred to the Committee of Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked that the documents on the files of the Senate relating to the claim of Wm S. Waller be referred to the Committee of Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. CASS asked that the petition of Robert Armstrong, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON asked that the memorial of Gen. Roger Jones, and the memorial of Margaret Hetzel, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. JONES, of lowa, asked that the petition of Harriet R. F. Capron, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

BRANCH MINT IN CALIFORNIA. Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to